

WEATHER
Fair and warmer to-day. To-morrow
rain and warmer. Moderate
southeast to south winds,
increasing to-morrow
Full Report on Page 12

VOL. LXXVI No. 25,679

10th Ave. Sees 69th Return As 5th Ave. Crowds Wait

Greeting of Limousine and
Club Window Reviewers
Long Delayed

12th Regiment Gets
First Welcome Here

Honor Escorts Accompany
Militiamen, Back from
Border Duty

Fifth Avenue played second fiddle to
Tenth for a couple of cold hours yester-
day afternoon while the 69th Regi-
ment, back from the border, after
waiting eight months for something,
that wasn't, to be started by some one,
who didn't, followed its Irish band and
its Irish heart along the thoroughfare
closer home.

In Fifth Avenue a great crowd, which
earlier had cheered the homecoming of
the 12th Infantry, lingered to yell its
greeting to the "Fighting 69th"—a
crowd comfortable, well fed, well
dressed, buttoned-up, distinguished even.

Windows of clubs and balconies of
hotels were thronged. Limousines,
turned for the occasion into private
reviewing stands, stood parked in the side
streets. Little flags, some red, white
and blue, some green, fluttered here
and there along the jammed sidewalks;
big ones hung festooned or whipped at
mastsheads above.

Such a welcome as Fifth Avenue had
given to the 7th and to Squadron A
and the rest, it was prepared to give to
the 69th. But Fifth Avenue had to wait.

Tastes Its Triumph

Over on Tenth Avenue, where the
clubs have swinging doors and the man
who has a nickel holds a guest card,
where the buildings that line the way
seem much to look at, where mud these
days lies thick underfoot, the 69th
was tasting its triumph.

Tenth Avenue's flags were of cotton,
and on its holiday frocks under
shabby coats. But the 69th wasn't
looking for silks and satins.

On parade the soldier's eyes must
look straight ahead; his ears must be
closed to everything but the word of
command. There isn't any rule,
though, against using the sense of
smell on the march; and it was to this
sense that a most important feature
of Tenth Avenue's greeting appealed.

In a hundred homes bordering the
avenue corned beef and cabbage—yes,
cabbage in these days, and none too
good for a hungry boy if it was Tif-
fin's serving it—was simmering in a
gastronomic symphony.

Calls to Her Boy

Where on Fifth Avenue might such
delicious odors be blending? Where
would there be, on Fifth Avenue, an
old woman with white hair, leaning
from a fourth floor window and waving
a green flag and calling so that
your own ears could hear her clear
through the thundering of "Garry
Owen?"

"Oh, Dinny! Dinny, boy!"

Where would there be, on the same
Fifth Avenue, old men stationed on the
corners, with something green about
them, turning their heads to look at
the reviewing stands, made by moving
Tory's vegetables back inside the
streets—where would they be?

They couldn't. So Tenth Avenue had
look at the 69th, and the 69th first
look at Tenth Avenue, and Fifth Avenue
waited.

It was an overlong wait, beyond the
time taken up in the long detour. Both
the 7th and the 69th, which had
stepped over in London for the
inauguration, were scheduled to reach
New York in the forenoon. It was
2:30 in the afternoon when the 12th
banded at the Manhattan end of the
Twenty-third Street ferry, with hun-
dreds of friends and relatives. Ahead
of the regiment, as it moved through
Twenty-third Street and up Fifth Avenue,
marched Spanish-American War
veterans, veterans of the command and
part of Squadron A.

Governor in Stand

From a stand in front of the Union
League Club, Governor Whitman re-
viewed the regiment. In the group
about him were Brigadier General
George R. Dyer, Major General Dan
Appleton, Major General John F.
O'Ryan, Adjutant General Louis W.
Stokesbury, Major General Charles F.
Boe, George W. Wickham, George T.
Wilson, Commodore Robert P. For-
shaw and Lieutenant Commander Jos-
eph Hall.

Those who had seen the 12th march
away noted a marked difference in its
appearance. The regiment took a fine
lot of fighting material South, but a
few organization. It came back a
fighting unit.

The 69th reached the New York side
a full hour after the 12th had entered
the city.

It was close to 6 o'clock when the
regiment finally swung into Fifth Ave-
nue from the north, after having
marched in Tenth Avenue from Twenty-
third Street to Fifty-seventh—through
the heart of the 69th's favorite recruit-
ing ground.

Met by Delegation

At Fifty-seventh Street the regiment
was picked up by a delegation of
Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, a detach-
ment of Spanish War Veterans, the
69th depot battalion, a handful of old
men in carriages who once marched
with General Meagher's famous Irish
Brigade, and the silk-stocking 7th In-
fantry, which turned out as escort of
honor.

Late as it was and long as the wait
had been, Fifth Avenue displayed a
fortitude that the 10th might envy. The
crowd stood, and its cheers thundered
down the 69th until the last man had
passed into the armory, at Twenty-
sixth Street and Lexington Avenue. The
band was still playing when the regi-
ment broke ranks, and the crowd that
was there to prove old acquaintances
and old loves were not forgotten poured
down from the galleries.



U. S. to Speed Up Construction of New Warships

President May Proclaim National Emergency, It Is Expected

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, March 6.—Within a few
days President Wilson will, it is ex-
pected, proclaim a national emergency
warranting the exercise of the extraor-
dinary powers granted him in the naval
appropriations bill passed Saturday.

These powers include commandeering
private ship yards and all factories
making munitions of war for the navy.
They permit also the expenditure of
\$115,000,000 for the sole purpose of ob-
taining rapid construction.

Secretary Daniels admitted to-day
that without the utmost exercise of
power the great naval building pro-
gram would be impossible of realiza-
tion, and may have to be sacrificed
partially even if the President goes to
the extreme limit of the authority
granted him by Congress.

The Secretary conferred to-day with
representatives of the principal private
shipbuilding companies, both on the At-
lantic and Pacific coasts, and asked
them to furnish him a detailed survey
of their facilities for naval construction.
He told them that the government
would expect them to strain their ca-
pacity to the utmost to build the maxi-
mum number of ships, from break-
noughts to submarines, in record-break-
ing time. They assured him that they
were ready to place all their resources
at the disposition of the government,
and that they would furnish an esti-
mate of the possibilities at a second
meeting with him to-morrow.

Must Devote Time to U. S.

Mr. Daniels said that if he could ac-
complish his purpose without taking
the shipyards and munitions factories
out of the hands of their owners, he
would do so, but he would have to be
satisfied that they were devoting their
energies primarily and effectively to
the government's interests. He will ask
many of them to lay aside all outside
work, including private contracts, and
possible contracts for the European bel-
ligerents in some cases. It is believed,
however, that these measures will not be
dictated by the need for a serious dan-
ger to the Allies.

President Wilson discussed this pro-
gramme with Mr. Daniels this after-
noon. The Secretary told him that the
wise spending of the \$115,000,000 speed-
ing-up appropriation was the hardest
problem now before the department.
He related his conversation with the
shipyard managers this morning.

At that conference he informed them
that, whereas they had been talking of
building destroyers in two years and
submarines in eighteen months and
considered that to be rapid work, they
would have to do much better than
that. He said he would expect them to
build destroyers in nine or ten months
and submarines in seven. This never
has been accomplished in the history of
the American navy, but some of the
European belligerents have done it.

Gompers Asked to Help

The two principal obstacles to speed
in shipbuilding are the scarcity of
labor and the difficulty of getting ma-
chinery. Only a few plants make such
engines, and they are crowded with
work.

As for the labor problem, Mr. Daniels
conferred with Secretary of Labor Wil-
son and Samuel Gompers, president of
the American Federation of Labor,
after his talk with the President. Mr.
Gompers has called a conference of
labor leaders for next week to take up
the question of labor's relation to na-
tional defence. He is a member of
the Advisory Commission of the Coun-
cil of National Defence.

Carmania Plays Cuttlefish Trick That Foils U-Boats

Liner Hides Behind Cloud of Smoke in Demonstration Given at Pier Here

German U-boat warfare has evolved
the cuttlefish, the peculiarity of which
is that it can hide itself in its own
smoke. The first one to arrive at this
port is the Carmania, in yesterday from
Liverpool. Her officers gave a demon-
stration of the smoke screen defence
against submarines.

On either side of a large 6-inch naval
gun at the Carmania's stern, on a spe-
cial platform located just below the
after bridge, are two enormous funnel-
shaped ventilators. They are riveted
on ratchet swivels, which may be ro-
tated to point in any direction by large
electric motors below. It is from these
large funnel ventilators that clouds of
dense smoke are thrown by forced
draft great distances in any direction,
thus completely enshrouding the 600-
foot vessel.

The smoke is directed into the fun-
nels by large pipes running below
decks. These pipes connect with the
large cylindrical smoke condenser in
the engine room.

When the vessel desires to mask her-
self the officers on the bridge can do so
merely by throwing certain levers
that deflect the smoke from the fun-
nels.

The smoke, it was said, rises to a
height of between 75 and 100 feet,
and stretches in a long ribbon from three
to five miles long. Although a subma-
rine might sight a vessel one minute,
two miles away, a minute later, all that
could be discerned would be great
clouds of black smoke in the place
where the vessel had been.

Arrangements Are Made For Army of 500,000

Officers Asked to Name Men for Commissions

Douglas, Ariz., March 6.—A War De-
partment telegram, addressed to regu-
lar army officers stationed in this dis-
trict, received to-day, directed every
regiment to designate at once at least
sixty enlisted men for commissions in
a temporary military force to be or-
ganized.

Army men here say that the number
of men to be named from each regi-
ment would indicate the officering of a
force of at least 500,000 men.

Wilson is "Mad" At Little Group Of Filibusters

"This Is No Time for Parti- sanship," He Tells Democrats

Washington, March 6.—President
Wilson expressed in forceful language
his disappointment over the Senate's
failure to pass his armed neutrality
bill, and discussed at length his con-
ception of the underlying basis of per-
manent peace in an informal talk to-
day at a White House luncheon to the
Democratic National Committee.

The President declared he was "mad"
at the little group of Senators who held
up the armed neutrality bill, and in-
dicated that he hoped for better results
if he tried again to bring about its
passage. The present, he said, is no
time for partisan or factional consid-
eration in international affairs, because
the need that America prove united
in efforts to safeguard its interests is
imperative. He declared bitterness in
public discussions of the situation.

The underlying principles of democ-
racy were declared by Mr. Wilson as
the only principles on which govern-
ments can endure, and on which per-
manent world peace can be maintained.
He said the consent of the governed
must be behind governments.

The President referred to the con-
dition of Alsace-Lorraine as typical
of causes of war which must be avoided
if permanent peace is to be achieved.
Reiterating his hope that the United
States will play a part in building up
structure for the maintenance of per-
manent peace after the present war,
he declared that such a peace can be
founded only on just principles meet-
ing the aspirations of the people of the
world.

The text of the President's speech
was not made public. The lunch was
given in honor of Vance C. McCormick,
chairman of the committee.

Transport Dix Calls For Help in Pacific

Coast Guard Cutter Hastens to Aid of Ship in Distress

Tacoma, Wash., March 6.—Telephone
advices from Port Angeles report that
the United States transport Dix, which
left Seattle Saturday for Manila, is in
distress, 350 miles southwest of Cape
Flattery, and in need of assistance. The
United States Coast Guard cutter Su-
homish left Port Angeles at 10:40 to-
night to aid the Dix.

Japan Forcing China to Make War on Kaiser

New Ultimatum Threatens to Seize Lands Unless Peking Joins Allies

Renews Insistence on Control Over Army

Warns Republic to Yield Arsenals and Finances to Tokio's Domination

Word has been received in New York
by persons directly interested in Chi-
nese affairs that an ultimatum was pre-
sented by Japan on February 19 to
China, declaring that unless the latter
country declared war on Germany Japan
would take the following steps:

Seize all the Hanyang iron works,
the Tayeh iron mines and the Ping-
shiang coal mines in China.

Occupy all the Austro-Hungarian
and German settlements in China.

Confiscate all German and Austrian
property and vessels throughout China.

The ultimatum also demands that
China consent to the reorganization of
her army under the supervision of
Japanese officers; grant Japan the
right to reorganize and control all ar-
senals; hand over to Japan the admin-
istration of her finances.

A number of these demands had al-
ready been made in May, 1915, by
Japan, and China was saved at that
time through the intervention of Great
Britain and France. The most impor-
tant of the demands were the reorgani-
zation of the Chinese army and ar-
senals, as well as the appointment of
Japanese advisers.

There have been negotiations ex-
tending for over ten years with regard
to the Hanyang iron works and the
Tayeh and Pingshiang mines. These
properties are owned by China, but
they are mortgaged to and controlled
by Japan. For a long time Japan has
been seeking to obtain full possession.

The extraordinary situation is that
President Li Yuan-Hung should have
refused to declare war, in spite of the
unanimous decision of the Cabinet.
For that reason the Cabinet resigned,
as was announced by cable Monday.

Japan Eager to Join U. S. In Development of China

Tokio, Feb. 2 (correspondence).—The
statement of Viscount Motono, the For-
eign Minister, in his opening address
to the Diet that the Japanese govern-
ment was keenly interested in the out-
come of the movement for economic
cooperation between American and
Japanese capitalists has been widely
echoed throughout Japan. The impres-
sion existed at Tokio that the United
States would enter the concert of
powers lending money to China.

The press says that the creation of
mutual interests is the surest way of
bringing about a closer practical
understanding, especially at this period
of world crisis. Especial attention is
paid to the reported plan of coopera-
tion in dredging the great Chinese
canal in the Shantung province, con-
tracted for some time ago between the
Chinese government and an American
company.

Cooperation between America and
Japan in China has long been the
dream of Baron Eiichi Shibusawa. He
has now come out for the establish-
ment of a central bank in China, to-
gether with a reform of the currency
system.

Peking, Feb. 1 (correspondence).—
Baron Motono's address before the
Japanese Diet has been received with
quite general approval by the
Chinese press. Many newspapers say
it is an insult to Americans to suggest
that American capitalists must go to
Japan to find loans for the develop-
ment of Chinese enterprises.

Japan's policy toward China is de-
scribed as a "gunboat policy," thor-
oughly out of harmony with the prac-
tices of the American government.

Germany Using Money And Influence to Avert Rupture with Peking

By Cable to The Tribune

London, March 6.—The political crisis
in China, according to a well informed
official here, is directly due to German
influences and German money.

The Germans have large financial in-
terests in China and are extremely an-
xious to prevent a severance of relations,
even though China would be unable to
bring any military force against Ger-
many.

Before the Chinese President can
act he must overcome strong pro-
German influences which are using the
German threat in the same way that
Zimmermann did with Mexico against
the United States.

The Allies are giving China every
possible support, however, and it is
expected she will sever relations with
Germany before long.

Mikado Salutes Wilson

Washington, March 6.—A message of
congratulation from the Japanese Em-
peror was delivered to President Wil-
son to-day by the Japanese Ambassa-
dor, Aikawa Sato. The Mikado's mes-
sage follows:

"On the occasion of your inaugura-
tion as President of the United States
of America we desire to offer to you our
sincere congratulations and to express
our ardent wish that your adminis-
tration may be attended by brilliant suc-
cesses in the future as it has been in
the past, and that the United States
may grow more and more in prosper-
ity."

Law Permits Arming Ships; Austria Hides with Germany But Avoids Break with U. S.

Lansing Tells President He Can Put Guns on Mer- chantmen

Wilson Still Holds Back His Decision

Announcement Expected After Cabinet Session on Friday

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, March 6.—No de-
cision on the arming of merchant
ships was reached to-day. The Cab-
inet meeting was omitted, and in-
stead the President went to the State
and Navy departments to confer
with Secretaries Lansing and Dan-
iels. The question was taken up,
but the President did not make up
his mind.

The President is convinced the
country is behind him through the
attacks on the Senate filibusters.

Secretary Lansing is known to
have told him that the old 1819 law
does not prevent arming against
submarines. High Administration
officials who are known to reflect the
President's view hold that an ob-
scure law, passed a century ago,
would never be interpreted by the
Supreme Court as preventing a nec-
essary measure of defence in a great
national emergency.

It is expected in nearly every
quarter that President Wilson will
before the end of the week, probably
after the Cabinet meeting on Fri-
day, announce that in spite of the
failure of the Senate he has decided
to arm American ships for defence
against submarines.

53 Neutral Vessels Of New York Lines Tied Up by Blockade

As a direct result of the German decree
of blockade of January 31, which also
closed to neutral shipping the British
ports of Kirkwall, Falmouth and every
British port on the Atlantic, fifty-
three steamers of American, Swedish,
Danish, Dutch and Norwegian registry
have been prevented from sailing from
the Port of New York, or, having sailed,
are now tied up for an indefinite time
at Halifax for examination.

According to figures compiled here
to-day by shipping authorities, these
ships would have taken to Europe ap-
proximately 296,000 tons of cargo,
fourteen of the vessels would have car-
ried passengers and United States
mails.

The heaviest sufferer has been Hol-
land. Agents here of lines flying the
Dutch flag reported to-day that twenty-
five vessels which would have sailed
under conditions prevailing prior to
February 1 are tied up at their docks
or have been detained at Halifax for
examination. Ten freight ships of neu-
tral nations, classed as transports, also
are held here awaiting orders to sail.

The American Line, which now has
its entire fleet of six passenger ships
in port, has missed eight sailing dates,
and all passenger traffic to Europe
and all passenger traffic from Europe
other than that carried by vessels of
the Entente Allies and Spain has been
suspended, the same conditions prevail-
ing for westbound passenger traffic.

The number of ships of the En-
tente Allies departing from New
York between February 1 and
March 5 is shown by port records to
be 120, or about 14 per cent
less than sailed between December
29 and January 31. The sailings
were as follows:

	Dec. 29	Feb. 1
British	110	100
French	18	11
Japanese	3	4
Italian	5	5
Totals	140	120

Inside Page

Joint committee of Demo-
cratic and Republican Sena-
tors draw up modified
cloture rule. 2

Extra session of Con-
gress on or before June 1. 2

Sentiment in Germany
sharply divided on Zim-
mermann's Mexican in-
trigue. 3

Federal Grand Jury in-
dicts 174 coal dealers and
corporations for alleged
extortion. 6

U. S. Supreme Court up-
holds Workmen's Com-
pensation Laws of Iowa,
Washington and New
York. 6

Wilson Has Power To Arm Shipping, Authorities State

Bonaparte, Edmunds and Miller Interpret Old "Piracy" Statute

The Tribune has received from
Charles J. Bonaparte, Attorney Gen-
eral under Roosevelt; W. H. Mil-
ler, Attorney General under Harri-
son, and George F. Edmunds, of Ver-
mont, President pro tem of the
United States Senate during the ad-
ministration of Arthur, the following
opinions as to whether the so-called
"piracy statute" of 1819 referred to
by Mr. Wilson in his statement Sun-
day night inhibits defensive arming
of American merchantmen.

No Prohibition Against Use
Of Force, Says Bonaparte

Baltimore, March 6.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

What I say in this letter is to be
regarded merely as the expression of
views suggested to me by an ex-
tremely imperfect consideration of
the subject.

The act to which reference is
made I suppose to be the provision
of Chapter 77 of the Acts of 1819,
which reads as follows:

"The commander and crew of any
merchant vessel of the United
States, owned wholly, or in part,
by a citizen thereof, may oppose and
defend against any aggression,
search, restraint, depredation or
seizure which shall be attempted
upon such vessel, or upon any other
vessel so owned, by the commander
or crew of any armed vessel what-
soever, not being a public armed
vessel of some nation in amity with
the United States, and may subdue
and capture the same."

This provision has been more than
once considered by the Supreme
Court of the United States. In the
case of the *Marianna Flora*, 11
Wheat, 40, Mr. Justice Story, re-
ferring to the rights of an armed
merchant ship when approached by a
vessel of war, said: "The law is
clearly in favor of the merchant
ship, and it is not to be supposed
that the law would be construed
as to be a public armed vessel of a
friendly power, says:

"It is clear that no ship is, under
such circumstances, bound to lie by,
or wait the approach of the other
ship. She is at full liberty to pur-
sue her voyage in her own way, and
to use all necessary precautions to
avoid any suspected sinister enter-
prise or hostile attack."

It seems to me that this language,
used in a case where the court was
construing the very statute in ques-
tion, is sufficient to show that the
latter contains no prohibition against
the use of force on the part of our
merchant ships when approached by a
vessel of war. The court's opinion
in *Ex parte*, 100 U. S. 445, is
an opinion of the Secretary of State,
April 15, 1908, in regard to the
protection of seal rookeries on the
Pribilof Islands, I say, referring to
the killing of certain Japanese poach-
ers by the guard on this island, 29
Opinions, p. 591:

"Moreover, I do not think we are
bound to inquire too closely as to
whether, in point of fact, it was
necessary for the protection of the
public property committed to their
charge for the guards on the island
to inflict the injuries they did on
the poachers, any more than a house-
holder, finding an armed burglar on
his premises would be bound to
speculate as to whether he could or
could not eject the latter without
the use of a deadly weapon."

And I think the master of a ship
at sea, threatened with an unlawful
aggression, is entitled to act on the
same principle.

In the other question asked by
your telegram, whether at the pre-
sent moment Germany could be con-
sidered a "nation in amity" with
the United States, as those words are
used in this statute, I have been
unable to lay my hands on any au-
thority, and can only say it seems to me
open to serious doubt.

CHARLES J. BONAPARTE.

President Has Power, Miller Declares

Indianapolis, March 6.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

We Germans are not murdering
our citizens and destroying their
property on sea and land and plot-
ting to stir up wars against us
for our neighbors. I see no signs
of any such thing in the United States
and Germany. Moreover, according to
the principles announced by the Supreme
Court in the *Neagle* case, 135 U. S.,
page 1, I think the President has the
power, and it is without the authority
of a statute, to protect the lives
and property of our citizens inde-
pendently of any statute.

W. H. MILLER.

Edmunds Has No Doubt Of President's Power

Pasadena, Cal., March 5.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

In respect to arming merchant
vessels for self-defence, I have no doubt
of the President's right to do so if
he can get the money to do it, but he
cannot draw on the Treasury for
such a purpose without the authority
of a statute. I think that clearances
can under existing laws be granted to
merchant vessels whose owners
choose to arm them for self-defence.
I think it proper, too, and that no
neutrality of any kind as regards
the neutrality between Germany and her
allies and France and her allies has
existed since the breaking off of our
relations with Germany. We owe her
no duties and she owes none to us.
We are absolute strangers.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.

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Wilson Is Told Neutrals Must Keep Off Armed and Enemy Ships

President to Send Vienna Another Note

Will Reject "Warning Wherever Possible" Prom- ised by Austria

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, March 6.—Austria's
statement of her position on the sub-
marine war, it was declared official-
ly to-day, leaves the door open for
further negotiation. The official text
was received at the State Depart-
ment, but not made public.

Although her refusal to modify
her submarine decree, which is ex-
actly similar to Germany's, gives
ample technical cause for a break in
relations, officials say that the Presi-
dent will not take this step, but use
the occasion to lay before the world
his interpretation of international
law and the law of humanity.

A long correspondence, therefore, is
expected. Probably before the Cab-
inet meeting on Friday, Secretary
Lansing will have completed a reply
to Vienna for consideration. It will
set forth fully America's legal and
moral grounds for the attitude toward
submarine ruthlessness that led to
the break with Berlin.

The chief purpose of the President
in refraining from breaking with
Austria is to keep open an avenue
of free communication with the Cen-
tral Empires, up to the moment of
war with Germany, at least. A sec-
ondary purpose, however, to which
many officials have referred, is to
align even Germany's allies against
the inhuman U-boat plan.

No Overt Act Likely

The Austrian submarines are few,
and the likelihood of an overt act from
that quarter is negligible. The tone of
the Austrian note to-day and the ap-
parent desire to avoid a break without
deserting Germany leads to the hope
that Austria's endorsement of Ger-
many's course is purely formal and will
not result in hostile action against
American ships.

The principles laid down in the Aus-
trian note to justify the submarine
ruthlessness, while they make a better
impression than Berlin's continual
harping on Great Britain's blockade,
are regarded as unsound. The Aus-
trian case appears to hang on the prin-
ciple that legal warning to a merchant
ship may be given in advance of sail-
ing, and this is much the same argu-
ment that Germany used in defending
the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

The acceptance of such a principle
would mean that an effective blockade
could be established by mere declara-
tion, instead of by a sufficient naval
cordon, as international law requires.

Trying to Placate Berlin

Germany is credited here with try-
ing to force Austria to a step which
that country does not wish to take.
Germany naturally wishes, it is pointed
out, to have the complete moral
support of her allies and is using her
great influence with Austria to that
end.

Austria therefore is placed in the
delicate position of either sacrificing
the manifest benefits she receives from
the continuance of diplomatic relations
with this country or of appearing not
fully to support her ally. As a result,
it is believed that she has made her
reply to this country as strong an
indorsement of Germany's position as
possible without at the same time mak-
ing it impossible for the United States
to continue the negotiations.

This opinion is based not only on
dispatches from Ambassador Penfield
at Vienna, but on the whole length and
spirit of the Austrian note.

Neutrals to Blame If Killed in U-Boat Zone, Austria Replies

London, March 6.—Austria has in-
formed the United States that her
warning to the world of the submarine
campaign absolves her from all re-
sponsibility for losses in the U-boat
zones, and that neutrals must take
the blame for whatever they may suffer
by entering territory where warfare
operations are taking place, according
to a Reuter dispatch from Vienna. The
note was handed to Ambassador Pen-
field in reply to the American aid me-
moire asked Austria's exact attitude
toward the new submarine warfare.

The note declares that the object of
the campaign is not to cause loss of
life, but to make the Allies "by this
pressure more pliable toward peace."
It adds that "the submarines which are
cruising around the English coast an-
nounce to peoples who need the sea—
and what people does not want coasts?
—that the day is not far off when the
flags of all states, in the glory of their
newly won freedom, can freely fly over
the seas."

The American query, which was pre-
sented February 19, asked specifically
about the pledge of the Austrian gov-